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62. 15 1925

# THE BLUEBERRY

A DELICIOUS FRUIT

Good enough for a MAIN CROP

A money-maker when planted as

A Combination Orchard

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W. A. GOX NURSERY CO.

GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI



GULFPORT PRINTING COMPANY





## THE BLUEBERRY

The Blueberry, one of the oldest and most favorably known of American fruits, seem destined, within the next few years, to take first place among the choicest of berries.

So striking have been the results of experiments in the selection of certain strains of the Blueberry and its proper cultivation as an orchard fruit, the conservative Department of Agriculture feels justified in saying: "The introduction of the Blueberry into agriculture has a much more profound significance than the mere addition of one more agricultural industry to those already in existence."

In the extreme South, no great distinction has heretofore been drawn between the Huckleberry and the Blueberry—two distinct species of fruit. The small Huckleberry, with its ten large seeds, a shrub of very wide distribution, has often been confused with the large, deliciously flavored, small seed Blueberry, and this confusion of species has held back the development of the Blueberry as a very profitable orchard fruit. Even now people are slow in making a distinction between our common small-shrub Blueberry with its single berries and the new Blueberry with its 10 foot bush and great clusters of magnificent fruit.

In the United States, the Blueberry seems to have reached the highest development near Whitesbog, N. J., and Okaloosa County in West Florida. Some thirty-five years ago, Mr. M. A. Sapp, of West Florida, began the systematic cultivation of the Blueberry, and the success he has attained has attracted national notice.



Our Cluster Blueberry Nursery of Well-headed and Well-rooted Trees

### RANGE OF THE BLUEBERRY

The success of the Blueberry is assured over the territory covered by natural growth of the common Huckleberry. This may easily be said to comprise the Southern States with the exception of those regions containing too much lime.

Soil requirements for the Blueberry make it extremely well-suited to Southern coast soils. It THRIVES on acid soil and yet one well aerated and constantly supplied with a moderate degree of moisture. These requirements of the Blueberry pre-eminently fit it for much of our soil, at present unfit for the cultivation of field or orchard crops BECAUSE of the over-acidity and moisture. It seems to thrive wonderfully on the sandiest and poorest of the soils.

### ORCHARDS QUICKLY DEVELOPED

The cultivated Blueberry comes into bearing two years after transplanting, and actual field records show that the following yields per tree can be relied on: 2nd year, 1 quart; 3rd year, 3 quarts; 4th year, 5 quarts; 5th year, 8 quarts; 7th year, 15 quarts; 9th year, 22 quarts; 11th year, 30 quarts.

The trees are set 15 by 15 feet, giving 193 to the acre. The trees reach a height of about ten feet and a spread of eight to ten feet. Up to the present time, no disease has attacked the Blueberry, and spraying is entirely unnecessary. It is proving the most easily cultivated of orchard trees and the fruit is produced and marketed at a very small expense.

### FRUIT

Blueberries begin ripening in June and are picked weekly during the months of June, July and August. The berries grow in clusters very much like grapes and vary in size from one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter. The presence of a dense bloom over an almost black skin gives the Blueberry a beautifully attractive bluish color, and the absence of moist berries or berries withered from exposure to atmosphere makes a bowl of blueberries the most appetizing of fruits. They are eaten raw with sugar and cream and preserved like strawberries.

Price GUARANTEED cluster Blueberry trees nursery grown, well-headed and well-rooted, F. O. B. Crestview, Florida.

Size—	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1-2 Inch Caliper -----	\$ 7.00	\$ 60.00	\$500.00
3-4 Inch Caliper -----	9.00	80.00	700.00
1 1-2 Inch Caliper -----	11.00	100.00	900.00

### PERTINENT COMMENT

In a letter to the Sapp Blueberry Farm, Luther Burbank, says:

"Your astounding success with the Blueberry will help to make THE BLUEBERRY COME TO ITS OWN, as I think it is the best berry ever raised."

Mr. W. A. Cox, Gulfport, Miss.:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of yours, asking for information relative to blueberry orchards, their yield, etc.

My oldest trees are 33 years of age. I have cultivated them very little. I find that it pays to use some fertilizer and give them clean cultivation.

My youngest grove ranges from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 years of age. Trees begin to bear 2 years after planting.

My nine-year grove, which is really my best orchard, pays me annually about \$500 per acre.

I find a ready sale for all blueberries that can be produced at \$6.00 per crate (24 quarts).

I have never missed a crop of berries all these years. I have never sprayed my trees and no disease has yet been discovered on any of them as yet. No refrigeration is required in shipping the fruit, as they carry in good condition into the Northern cities, will keep in good condition for 6 or 8 days.

In my estimation the blueberry of this section is one of the best berry trees known and we would recommend to any one that desires to make money that they plant blueberry trees.

I believe that 2 acres at from 7 to 10 years of age would support any common little family, by doing all the picking themselves.

Yours truly,

M. A. SAPP.

West Florida, August 29th, 1923.

W. A. Cox, Gulfport, Miss.

Dear Sir—I have been growing the now famous Blueberry trees in orchards for a number of years. These plants were taken from the forests 12 years ago.

I have kept a record of a number of these trees as to yield and I find that some of these trees have yielded as much as 50 quarts per tree at 12 years of age, and I think that I am safe in saying that the average yield of all of my other trees that are now 8 and 12 years of age will average 20 quarts per tree annually. I believe that there is more money to be made from a blueberry orchard when properly cared for than almost any kind of orchard that can be planted.

The demand has been far greater than the supply through this territory for this wonderful berry.

Yours truly,

W. R. LOCKE.

West Florida, August 29th, 1923.

### YOUR WASTE LAND

In the Southern States there are thousands of acres of waste land, or unused land. On every plantation or farm there's a creek or corner cut off from the balance of the place by a ravine, often there's a back pasture that is ideal for the growing of pecans.

Pecans thrive in the wild state along the creeks and river bottoms of all the Southern States and thousands of the (small) native pecans are marketed with profit each year.

Now I'm serious in trying to get you to use all these unused corners of space that is now waste land. Suppose you had planted even 10 grafted pecan trees each year on the odd corner or creek bottoms of your home place.

Take five acres and plant "gold nugget" grafted pecan trees 50 feet apart, 17 trees to the acre, the pecans will bear some the fourth year after planting grafted stock. In the meantime plant, blueberries (the huckleberry's cousin) between the rows during June, July and August of the year they are planted you can pick and sell blueberries and they will increase in production each year.

The blueberry tree will pay for the care of the pecans until they bear and show a profit besides thus giving you a twice-a-year pay-day inside of five years.

So lets not put all the eggs in one basket—lets have two sure producing trees in the same grove—neither of which are affected by the cold weather—five acres of either pecans or blueberries will pay for the boy's college course—plant both on the same five acres and send them all to college.

Mark Twain in his story "Huckleberry Finn" makes you think of huckleberry pies, fishing and boy fun—so we ask you to "thing" of the huckleberry's cousin the blueberry—a native of the South yet growing in parts of New Jersey, the blueberry has recently come into its proper place as a delicious fruit-food—I want you to get this fact, blueberries will grow "where the huckleberry grows"—you may have a half acre of land that you do not use at present—I want to picture to you that that half acre one year from today with the bushes almost waist high and realize you can in June, July, and August of next year actually pick your own blueberries and sell them at a good price. The market will not be supplied for years and each year you will be able to market more and more blueberries—remember the berries keep well, ship well and bring a good price—wherever you live I'm sure you know "where the huckleberry grows"—the blueberry grows and thrives in any acid soil.

THE FOLLOWING HAS RECENTLY BEEN WRITTEN IN A BULLETIN ON THE BLUEBERRY BY THE STAFF OF THE DEVELOPMENT BOARD OF THE SEA BOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

### "ADVANTAGES OF THE TREE BLUEBERRY"

"Abundant annual crops are produced regardless of weather conditions.

No difficult cultivation is needed to develop an orchard or to keep it bearing.

No large amounts of commercial fertilizers are required. The cost of securing trees is small.

Spraying is unnecessary for disease or insect pests.

No pruning is needed.

The markets are taking all berries offered at good prices.

The harvesting is extended over a long period of time; so there is no rush season to gather the crop and there is no long waiting after planting before trees yield a worthwhile crop."

SEVEN  
Hundred  
dollars an acre  
is the value of  
the crop from  
this orchard.



Nine-year Old Cluster Blueberry Orchard Yielding Heavily



THE

# W. A. COX NURSERY COMPANY

Revised Price List, Season 1926-27

Descriptive matter on folder holds good. In ordering trees, shrubs and flowers, be governed by this price-list. We wish to impress upon you the importance of setting trees this season, as they are a valuable asset to your city lot, suburban home or country orchard.

Our many years of experience as a grower, enables us to supply you with the very best of Nursery stock, and your orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.

You are invited to visit our Nursery and packing sheds at Landon, on the Magnolia Highway, five miles north of the city.

The Blueberry, one of the American fruits, seem to take first place among

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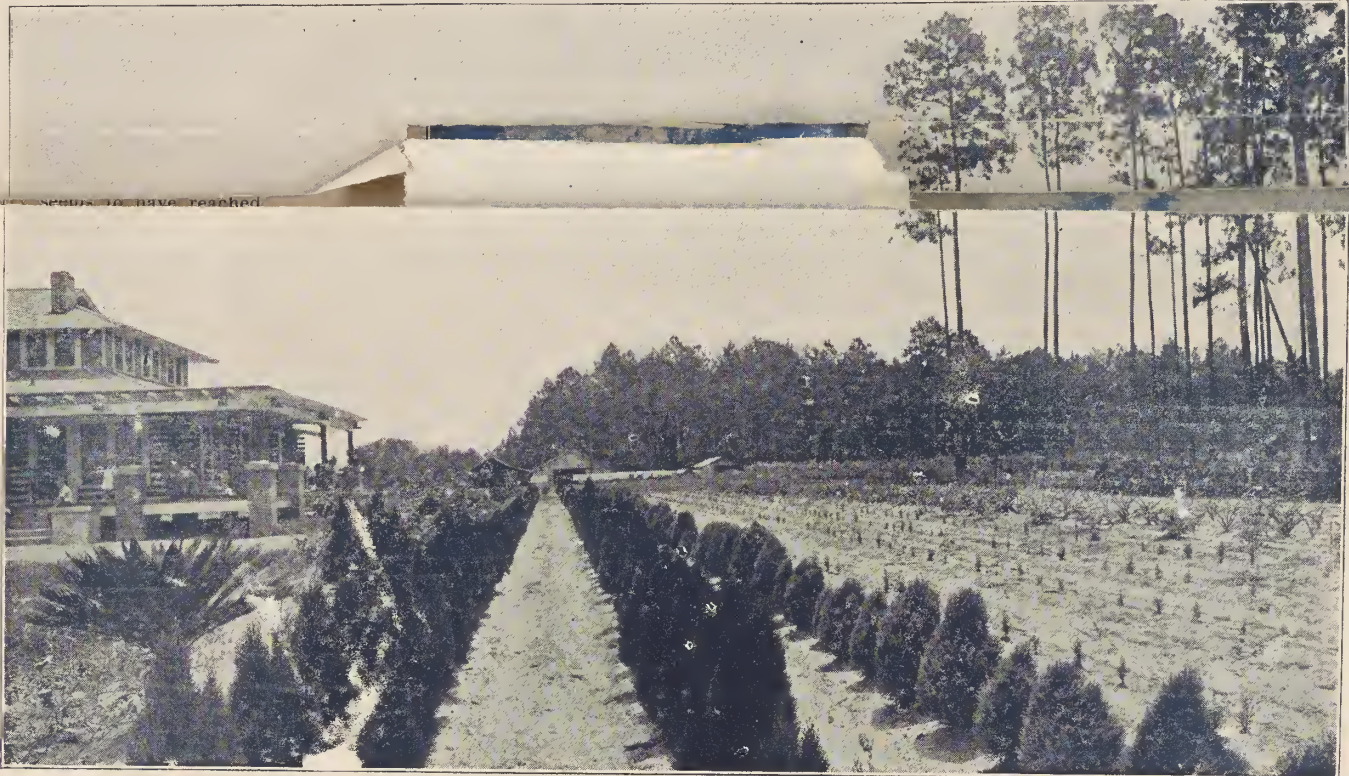
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Price GUARANTEED c well-headed and well-roote

Size—

1-2 Inch Caliper -----  
3-4 Inch Caliper -----  
1 1-2 Inch Caliper -----



A Partial View of Our Home and Nursery

### COX'S EARLY BEARING SHELL PECAN TREES

Size	Each	Five	Ten	100
2-3 feet	\$.90	\$ 4.25	\$ 8.00	\$ 75.00
3-4 feet	1.00	4.75	9.00	85.00
4-5 feet	1.20	5.75	11.00	100.00
5-6 feet	1.35	6.50	13.00	120.00
6-7 feet	1.50	7.25	14.00	135.00
7 ft. to large	2.00	9.00	18.50	150.00
Large	2.50	12.00	22.50	200.00
Extra Large	3.50	17.00	30.00	275.00
Extra special	4.00	19.00	35.00	325.00

### SATSUMA ORANGE TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
8-12 in. high	\$.25	\$2.00	\$18.00	\$150.00
12-24 in. high	.35	3.00	20.00	180.00
24-36 in. high	.45	4.00	30.00	200.00
Large	.50	4.50	40.00	300.00
Large bearing	1.00	9.00	85.00	

### GRAPEFRUIT

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8-12 in. high	\$.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
12-24 in. high	.35	3.00	20.00
24-36 in. high	.45	4.00	30.00
Large bearing	1.00	9.00	85.00

### MEYER COMMERCIAL LEMON

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 feet high	\$.90	\$ 7.50	\$65.00
3-4 feet high	1.00	8.50	70.00
Large Bearing	1.25	10.00	90.00

### KUMQUAT TREES

	Each	Per 10
1 year old	\$.90	\$ 8.50
2 year old bearing	1.25	10.00
3 year old bearing	1.50	12.50

### BLUEBERRY TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1-2 in. Caliper	6.00	50.00	400.00	
1-4 in. Caliper	\$ 5.00	\$40.00	\$300.00	
3-4 in. Caliper (bearing)	8.00	70.00	600.00	
Extra large	1.10	10.00		

### PINEAPPLE (SAND) PEAR

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 feet high	\$.55	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00
4-5 feet high	.65	6.00	50.00
5-6 feet high	.80	7.00	60.00
6-7 feet high	1.00	8.00	70.00
Large	1.25	11.00	90.00
Extra Large	1.50	13.50	110.00

### FIG TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 feet	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3-4 feet	.50	4.50	40.00
4-5 feet	.65	6.00	50.00
Extra Large	1.00		

### PEACH TREES

Bell of Georgia, 4 to 5 feet	\$.65
5 to 6 feet	.75
Elberta, 4 to 5 feet	.65
5 to 6 feet	.75
Hiley, 4 to 5 feet	.65
5 to 6 feet	.75

### JAPANESE PERSIMMON

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 feet	\$.55	\$5.00	\$40.00
3-4 feet	.70	6.00	50.00
4-5 feet	.85	7.00	60.00

### GRAPE VINES—CONCORD AND NIAGARA

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 year	\$.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
2 year	.35	3.00	25.00
3 year	.40	3.50	30.00

### ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS ARBOR VITAE

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Golden	\$1.50	\$2.50 & \$3.50	
Rosedale	1.50	2.50 & 3.50	
Baker (Pyramidal)	1.50	2.50 & 3.50	
Virginia Cedar	.50	1.00	

### PALMS

Washingtonia	\$1.00 to \$4.00
Canariensis	1.00 to 4.00

### ROSES

All leading varieties	\$.50 to \$1.00
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### BAMBOO

Chinese Bamboo, height of from 50 to 60 feet (clump)	\$.50 to \$1.00
Bambusa Argentea, height of from 20 to 30 feet (clump)	.50 to 1.00

Barberry Hedge, 15 to 18 in.	\$18.00 per 100
Barberry Hedge, 18 to 24 in.	24.00 per 100
Forsythia Fortunei, 18 to 24 in.	.65 each
Deutzia, 18 to 24 in.	.65 each
Spirea Van Houttei, 18 to 24 in.	.60 each
Syringe Mock Orange, 18 to 24 in.	.60 each
Honeysuckle, red, 18 to 24 in.	.60 each
Weigela Rosea, 18 to 24 inch	.65 ea h
Spirea Anthony	

Waterer, 18 to 24 in.	.60 each
Hydrangea, 18 to 24 in.	.65 each
Oleander trees	\$.40 to \$1.00
Camphor trees	1.00 to 3.00
Camelia Japonica, (white, red, pink, variegated	2.00 to 3.00
Cape Jasmine	.75 to 1.00
Wisteria Vines	.50 to .75
Scuppernong Grapes	.50 to 1.00
Crepe Myrtle (Lavender, red, pink, white, in bloom 6 months	.75 to 1.25

Abelia Grandiflora, (bell shaped white flower, in bloom 6 months	.60 to 1.00
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If you desire other trees, plants, flowers or shrubs not listed, please let us know what you desire, and we will do our best to procure it for you, as we desire to serve our clients in the most efficient way possible.

W. A. COX NURSERY COMPANY,

Office phone 357

Box 330, Gulfport, Mississippi,

Residence Phone 2503.

## THE FOLLOWING H

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Nine-year Old Cluster Blueberry Orchard Yielding Heavily





THE SATSUMA ORANGE

No tree is so deeply associated in the human mind with pleasure and happiness as the Orange. The orange has always been childhood's choicest fruit, and manhood's favorite dream has always been of a home nestling among the green and gold of orange trees.

The introduction some years ago of the Satsuma Orange—the royal little orange of Japan—into this country marks an epoch in the horticultural history of the region adjacent to the Gulf. The years of experimentation and grievous errors of culture are past and the Satsuma is coming into its own. During the past three years hundreds of thousands of trees have been planted, and the fruit is moving to a hungry market in car-lots. Ripening in October, when no other fruit is available, the market can never be glutted; and the growing of oranges in the Coastal region from now on is destined to be one of the most profitable of horticultural pursuits.

We have been close students of the Satsuma orange and early recognized the fact that certain of the trees were peculiarly adapted to this soil. We have propagated the "OWARI" strain and can offer trees that we believe have perfection of development.

Table with 4 columns: Size, Each, Per 10, Per 100. Rows include Spring Buds, 8 to 15 inches high, 15 to 23 inches high, and various tree heights (2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet).

MEYER COMMERCIAL LEMON

This Commercial Lemon was found in China, by Mr. Meyer, one of our Agricultural Scouts, and the mother tree that was planted in this section has proven to be one of the greatest of our Citrus trees.

Young trees four years of age, have produced 400 lemons and the mother tree at 6 years of age produced 2,000 lemons. They were sold at 50 cents per dozen.

The fruit is about twice the size of our imported lemon. They have a thin skin and in practically all respects are superior to it. We have tested them in various ways. They make the best of pies and lemonade and are one of the best keepers known. We have kept them for 90 days in our office and then found them to be O. K.

This lemon stood the freeze of last season even better than the Satsuma Orange and in our estimation they are the "King of the Citrus family," from a monetary standpoint.

Can supply only a few trees for this season.

Price on Meyer Lemon Trees

Table with 2 columns: Size, Each. Rows include 2 to 3 feet, each and 3 to 4 feet, each.

BURBANK Says:

Luther Burbank greatest living horticulturist says:—"Speaking of pecans, we must dismiss the idea of over-producing the pecan. We have now one pecan where we ought to have a million to create a market. The immense earning capacity and longevity of pecan orchards make them the most profitable and permanent investment in the agricultural line."

"Meyer Lemons"

Produce every year and were damaged less by cold weather last year than the satsuma orange tree.

The Grapefruit

It is an axiom of horticulture that the farthest north a fruit can be safely grown the finer will be its flavor. One has but to think of the sections of the country that produce the finest peaches or apples to know that this is true.

Millions of dollars invested in the grapefruit orchards of Florida, because of this fact, are safe against the competition of the Cuban grapefruit grown in the rich black soil without fertilizer and gathered with cheap labor.

But this law of nature adds to that strip lying along the Gulf of Mexico in Mississippi and Alabama, another of its great opportunities in the growing of choice fruits. Here, along the northern limits of its growth, the grapefruit reaches a perfection of flavor found in no other section.

No fruit reaches a bearing period so quickly as the grapefruit in the sandy soil of South Mississippi and no tree equals it, with the possible exception of the Sand pear, in the weight of fruit produced.

With the Satsuma orange, the Sand pear and the paper shell pecan, the grapefruit should be planted on every home place in reach of the tempering sea air; and its production on a tremendously profitable commercial scale is taken as a matter of course by horticulturists of this region.

We are glad to announce that we are able to supply the public this season with choice trees.

Prices of Grapefruit Trees

Table with 4 columns: Size, Each, Per 10, Per 100. Rows include 2 to 3 feet and 3 to 4 feet.

CAMPHOR TREES

Camphor trees are all that the name implies. Camphor gum is made from this tree.

It is a beautiful, ornamental evergreen tree, with dark green foliage. It is a natural symmetrically headed tree and a rapid grower, reaching a height oftentimes of from 15 to 20 feet. A splendid tree for park and yard planting or where shade is needed quickly and continuously.

Price of Camphor Trees

Table with 4 columns: Size, Each, Per 10, Per 100. Rows include 3 to 4 feet and 4 to 5 feet.

GRAPE VINES. CONCORD AND NIAGARA

Table with 4 columns: Year, Each, Per 10, Per 100. Rows include 1-Year, 2-Year, and 3-Year.

We can supply ornamental trees and shrubs:

Table with 2 columns: Tree Name, Price. Rows include Golden Arbor Vita, Rosedale Arbor Vita, Oleander Trees, Washingtonia Palms, Canariensis Palms, Camphor Trees, Camelia Japonica, Cape Jasmine, Hardy Bamboo, Virginia Cedar, and Wistaria vines.

Thoro-bred Tree Information

Facts about the Blueberry, Pecan, Satsuma Orange, Meyer Lemon and Pineapple Pear Trees—The Variety to Plant and Locality in which they Thrive and Produce Best.

TREES THAT GROW



At 4 years of age this tree produced 10 lbs. pecans. At 5 years of age its yield was 33 pounds.

THE KUMQUAT

When the Kumquat, the smallest member of the citrus family, was introduced into this country, it was considered more in the light of an ornamental "bush." Its small, sweet-scented flowers, appearing in June; its dark, rich green foliage, its heavy crop of glistening, golden fruit formed a picture so attractive as to lend itself to any home landscape.

The unsurpassed marmalade and jelly made from the Kumquat quickly added the tree to the commercial trees of the citrus family, and now the growing of Kumquats is a very profitable thing. The trees can be planted very close together and yield an enormous crop, which readily bring from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel.

Every home owner should add a few Kumquat trees to his home orchard.

Price of Kumquat Trees

Table with 3 columns: Size, Each, Per 10. Rows include 1 year old, 2 year old (bearing), and 3 year old (bearing).

ON TRIFOLIATA STOCK

All our Satsuma Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats, and Meyer Lemons are grafted on trifoliata stock, which has been found most resistant to cold and best adapted to this soil. It will be found a mistake to attempt to grow citrus fruit on any other roots.

A Plain Statement by a Nurseryman

I want you to think for a few moments that what I write to you, nurture and feed them next year, while he had just "planted" his and thought nothing of their care—not even remembering the trees had been nurtured carefully by a nurseryman all their life.

A young pecan tree needs care and attention, but it will repay you ten fold, for an acre of bearing 10 year-old "gold nugget" pecan trees are worth a thousand dollars—why? because the pecan nuts from one acre of a 10 year-old grove can always be sold for more than \$300 dollars.

Tell me, if you had five acres of your own home place bringing you in \$1,500.00 would you sell it? Yes I understand you would sell it if you got your price, but what I want to know is "how much" you think its worth per acre? Lets see—\$5,000.00 loaned at 6 per cent will earn you \$300 a year. Five acres of 10 year old "gold nugget" pecan trees will earn you \$1,500.00 a year, now fifteen hundred dollars a year will pay 6 per cent on \$25,000.00 so your pecan grove must be worth five times \$1,000.00 an acre.

While you have your pencil, figure out if there's not seven or eight (or perhaps its eighty) acres of your home place that is not bringing you in very much—figuring on 5 acres as a basis, 17 trees to the acre, you would need 85 trees; 6 to 7 foot grafted "gold nugget" soft shell pecan trees will cost you \$135.00 per hundred—"gold nugget" pecan trees will bear some the fourth year. If you are interested I'll be glad to show you how to plant a combination orchard of blueberries with pecans and have two pay-day crops each year.

Yours, W. A. COX, Nurseryman.

Number of Trees to Plant to an Acre

On The Left

A 10 year old "Gold Nugget" Pecan Grove with legumes planted between the rows to store up plant food.

Table with 4 columns: Distance apart, feet, No. of trees, Distance apart, feet, No. of trees. Rows include 8 by 8, 9 by 9, 10 by 10, 11 by 11, 12 by 12, 13 by 13, 14 by 14, 15 by 15, 16 by 16, and 17 by 17.

On The Right

A tray of Success Gold Nugget Pecans averaging 32 to 40 to the pound. The price of Paper Shell Pecans is never LOW.

A "Safe" Crop

The Paper Shell Pecan Tree is of an enduring nature that can be handed down from father to son and yields a product for which there is an unlimited demand with no prospect of over production. It gives large returns from small investment and is a sought for production of large value in small bulk. At a hundred years of age it is a mere juvenile, while during that period it has marked the passing of three generations of men. There are 3,300 calories of fuel or food value in every pound of well developed paper shell pecan nuts; and it is the most important of all nut bearing trees in the world.



Pineapple (Blight Proof) Pear Orchard in Bloom

PAPER SHELL PECANS

The Pecan is the South's most valuable tree. What the peach tree is to the commercial life of Georgia and California, what the apple tree is to the prosperity of the North and Northwest, the pecan tree is destined to be to the extreme Southern states.

It is the most remarkable of trees, ranges is the habitat of the hickory nut and scaly-bark. Age but serves to increase its vigor and add increasingly to the enormous profits it brings in to its owner.

The pecan is the general farm tree. Once planted, with ordinary care, its life span can be measured in periods of a hundred years; and the older it grows the less care it requires. It is practically immune. When the pecan trees are once properly set, the farmer can continue to farm the land to corn and cotton against the time when his orchard will be worth \$1,000 per acre and become his fully paid-up insurance policy against old age. It can safely be said that for the man who lives on the land, no investment can compare in profits and safety of capital involved with that of pecan growing.

The grower of pecans does not as in the case of the vegetable grower, have to throw his whole year's labor in the gamble of reaching market ten days early. He does not, like the grower of fruit, deal in a perishable product, dependent for its value on cold storage facilities which he does not have and the lack of which forces him into the market regardless of price. The pecan grower has the world for his market; raises a crop so valuable in proportion to its weight that he is practically independent of the freight rate problem; and has the entire year to find the profitable market. It is the one single farm product over which the farmer himself has complete control and over which he can exercise independent action in choosing his time and place to market.

The past few years have brought people generally to the realization that the paper-shell pecan is the king of all nuts; and today over two-thirds of this country, the big paper-shell nuts are looked on as rare nuts—most suitable to send a friend as a mark of esteem and friendship. Dr. Kellogg of Battle Creek, whose products appear on all America's breakfast tables, says of the pecan:

"I regard the pecan as one of the very finest of nature's choice products. A pound of pecans contain more nourishment than any other known food. In the next century nuts will largely, if not entirely, take the place of meats on the bill of fare—and the pecan will assume its rightful place at the head of the list of nourishing and digestible foodstuffs."

While it is almost true that pecans grow "everywhere," yet it is a fact that the production of the finest nuts in size and flavor is confined to the sandy soils with clay or dense sand subsoils covering the range in the South of the Yellow Pine forest and the Cotton belt.

In this region the pecan reaches perfection. That there is something about this soil peculiarly favorable for the development of the pecan is demonstrated by the fact that seven out of ten of the most widely esteemed varieties of the paper-shell pecan originated on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. In this immediate region of our nurseries are the old original trees and orchards from which such varieties as the Stuart, the Pabst, the Success, the Schley, the Russell and others have had their beginning. Horticulturists in this section have been studying the pecan for many years longer than growers in

other sections; and it can be said with pride that there is a greater and more intimate knowledge of the propagation and growth of the pecan tree on the Mississippi Coast than can be found in any other section. Trees grown in our nurseries are brought up under these most favorable conditions, and the public can rely with absolute confidence in the purity of strain and healthfulness of trees sent out.

We recommend the planting of mixed orchards of the following varieties, which need no extended description: the Stuart, the Success, the Schley, the Pabst, and Vandeman.

Price List

Table with 5 columns: Size, Each, Five, Ten, 100. Rows include Cox's Early Bearing, Paper-Shell Pecan Trees, 2-3 Feet, 3-4 Feet, 4-5 Feet, 5-6 Feet, 6-7 Feet, 7 Feet to large, Large, Extra Large, and Extra Special.

PINEAPPLE PEARS. (BLIGHT PROOF)

Blight put an end to the growing of the European varieties of pears in the South. In recent years, the introduction of the ornamental varieties has been made with success. Of this group, the Pineapple Pear has proved to be absolutely immune to blight and very large plantings are being made in every section formerly known as the blight area.

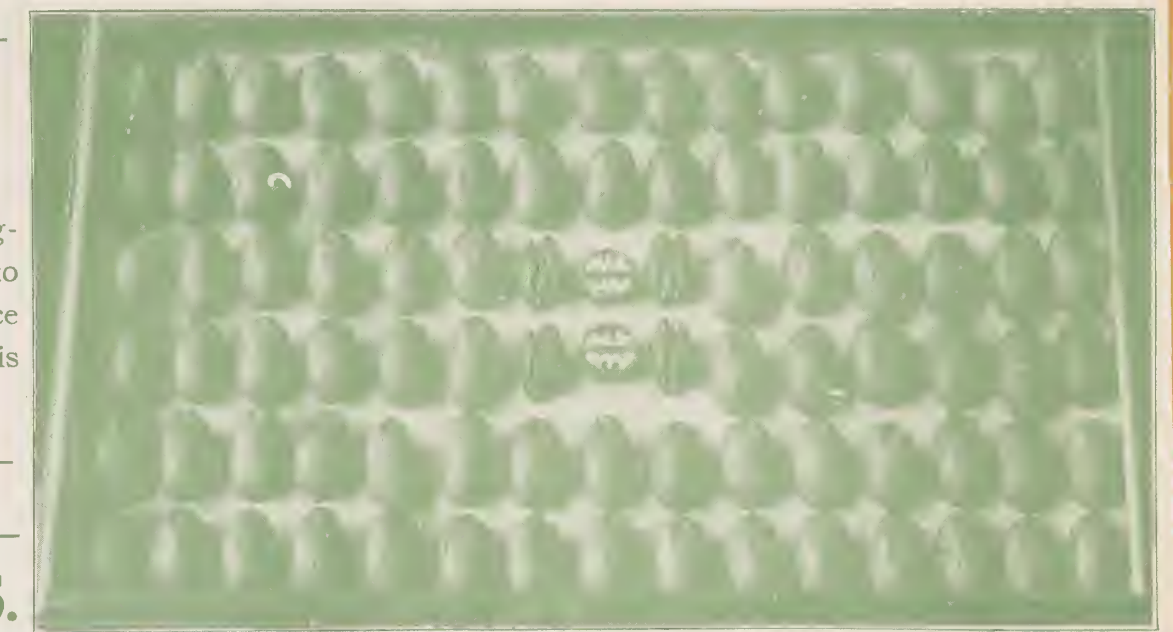
The Pineapple Pear is a very remarkable tree in the rapidity with which it comes into bearing and the size of the crops produced. The weight of fruit produced by this tree is almost unbelievable. A single tree during 1921 produced 57 bushels and in 1922, 65 bushels. Ready sale is being found at present at \$1.00 per bushel. There can be no doubt the pineapple pear will quickly become one of the most profitable of fruits and the many young orchards are now bringing to their owners a rich harvest.

The pear is unsurpassed for the making of preserves and jams. Its ripening period is so long that no trouble will be experienced in marketing.

We strongly recommend that every home-owner put in a few of these trees to supply his own table and the local markets; and the farmer who will set out a five or ten acre orchard will without question realize a very wonderful return on his investment.

PRICES OF TREES

Table with 3 columns: Size, Each, Per 100. Rows include 3 to 4 Feet, 4 to 5 Feet, 5 to 6 Feet, 6 to 7 Feet, 7 to 8 Feet, and 3 Years Extra Heavy.



W. A. COX NURSERY CO. - GULFPORT, MISS.







While you are waiting  
for pecan trees to bear,  
plant Blueberries in be-  
tween the rows and  
CASH in-- Have two pay  
days a year.

#### BLUEBERRIES (THE NEW FRUIT)

The Blueberry has recently come into notice. It has grown for many years in the forests of New Jersey and in North Florida, but until recently it has been grown only for home consumption by certain individuals, who happen to be acquainted with the trees. Now the trees are being propagated and the fruit is being handled commercially. It has proven that there is a ready market everywhere for the berries. Trees produce from 30 to 50 quarts per tree annually, from 7 to 12 years of age. The fruit retails at from 40 to 50 cents per quart in the open market. Trees come into bearing 2 years from planting and have never been known to have disease of any kind. They do not require spraying and are known to live 100 years. They ripen and are harvested during the months of June, July and August. Color of fruit is dark, bluish black, splendid texture. May be eaten with cream and sugar (as strawberries) or may be used for jams, jellies, pies, and in fact in so many ways until we would advise everyone to set trees of this splendid fruit.

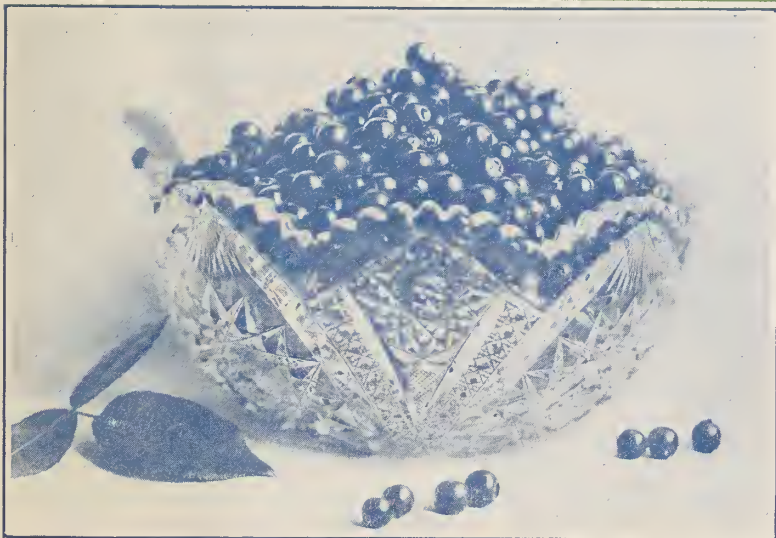
Bulletin 974 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, page 22, gives a record of a blueberry orchard. The trees were 7

years of age in 1919 and yielded 95.8 bushels per acre, fruit sold for \$966 per acre, while in 1920 the same orchard produced 117.3 bushels per acre and the fruit sold for \$1,280.

Same Bulletin, page 24, "Conclusion:" "The introduction of the blueberry into agriculture has a much more profound significance than the mere addition of one more agricultural industry to those already in existence. Blueberries thrive best on soils so acid as to be considered worthless for ordinary agricultural purposes. Blueberry cultivation therefore, not only promises to add to the general welfare through the utilization of land, almost valueless otherwise, but it offers a *profitable* industry to individual owners in certain districts in which general agricultural conditions are especially hard and it suggests the possibility of the further utilization of such lands, by means of other crops adapted to acid conditions."

Price of Guaranteed Unheaded Cluster Blueberry Trees,  
F. O. B. Crestview, Florida.

Size—	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1-2 Inch Caliper	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$400.00
3-4 Inch Caliper	6.50	60.00	500.00
1 1-2 Inch Caliper	8.00	75.00	600.00



Cluster Blueberries Ready to Serve.

Think of "huckleberry" pies and then remember the Blueberry is the huckleberry's cousin with the seeds left out and the flavor developed by cultivation and the crossing of the best varieties.

Blueberry Trees thrive in ANY acid soil and bear during June, July and August, the second year after planting.





# BLUEBERRIES

will pay while  
you are waiting  
for your ship to  
come in.

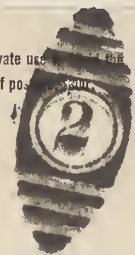
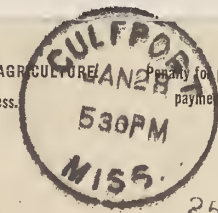


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